

THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR AND ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.]

SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1797.

[Vol. V.—No. 613.]

VENUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, in every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be exposed for sale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water streets) A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the sale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and selling of such articles therein between the times of public sales as may be on limitation. They likewise offer their services in transacting any kind of Commission Business.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1796.



ALKNOMAC,

Captain JOHN LEMMON, is now loading at Norfolk, for Amsterdam from whence he will proceed to Liverpool, to take in FALL GOODS, for the Potomac. She is a remarkable fine vessel, is almost new, sails fast, and is intended for a constant trader between the Potomac and Liverpool and London. Those gentlemen who have Goods for this river, it is expected will write to their correspondents in England, to give her the preference.

W. B. MAGRUDER.

George-Town, March 9.



For Charter,

THE SHIP

SUFFOLK,

A good staunch vessel, burthen about 300 tons, or 350 bbls. will soon be in complete order to receive a cargo. For terms apply to

WILLIAM WILSON, or FLETCHER & OTWAY.

February 23.

Freight Wanted,

To Norfolk, New-York, or Rhode-Island. The Schooner



MAY,

Lying at Harper's wharf, will take 400 barrels on freight. Apply to the captain on board, or

COATS RIDGWAY.

March 7.

Notice.

AGREEABLE to my former advertisement, I shall leave the continent in a short time, this is therefore to give notice, that those indebted to me either by bonds, notes, or otherwise, will please to make payment to my wife, Elizabeth Foley, who is fully authorized to act in my behalf during my absence, and her receipts in my name will be as fully sufficient as from me.

DENNIS FOLEY.

March 9.

For Sale,

A QUANTITY of assorted BARRON by the ton or cwt. and a few hundred bushels of ANGUILLA SALT.

L. & C. POWELL.

March 9.

THE PARTNERSHIP of SHUCK and PRESTON is this day dissolved by mutual consent—all those to whom they are indebted will please to call for payment, and those indebted to said firm will please come forward and settle their respective accounts.

JACOB SHUCK, THOMAS PRESTON.

The business in future will be conducted by THOMAS PRESTON, who has now on hand, and will continue to keep an assortment of PLANK, SCANTLING, and all kind of LUMBER, also, Spikes, Nails, and Sprigs of every description. He has now on hand from 5 to 600 Cedar Posts, which he will sell low.

March 8.

APPRENTICES INDENTURES FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

JUST RECEIVED,

And for sale by the subscriber,

A QUANTITY OF

Women and Men's fine

and coarse SHOES in trunks and calks, will be sold cheap by the package only.

A few coils of Cordage.
Fresh Nutmegs, Cloves, and Raisins.
J. G. LADD.

March 7.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JAMES M'HENRY, late of the Town of Alexandria, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and such as have any demands upon said Estate, will please to produce them for settlement, to

ANN M'HENRY, Admin'r.

March 9.

ALL those who have any demands against A STEPHEN ALLEY, will please to present their accounts for payment, and those who are indebted to him will please to make immediate payment, as he intends leaving this place in a short time, the accounts of all delinquents will be left in the hands of an attorney for settlement.

March 9.

Twenty Dollars Reward

RAN AWAY, two weeks ago, from the subscriber, living at the Court house of Montgomery county, State of Maryland, a negro man slave, named NERO, aged about 26 years, 5 feet, 10 or 11 inches high, slender made, very black, has a smooth and rather long face, with a pleasing countenance and soft voice, which is generally accompanied when he speaks with a smile or grin; that discovers an excellent set of teeth. His dress the usual plantation one, jacket, breeches, stockings, &c. but as he is a lying, artful fellow, he will probably change them. He formerly belonged to, and was raised by, a Mr. Stonestreet of Charles county, but it is uncertain what course he may steer, perhaps he is now lurking about George-Town, Alexandria, or the Federal City. Whoever apprehends the said fellow, and secures him in any jail so that I get him again, shall be entitled to the above reward, and the same for bringing him home to me, with reasonable traveling expenses.

HONORE MARTIN.

N. B. I forwarn all masters of vessels from carrying off said fellow at their peril.

March 2.

Fifteen Dollars Reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Charles county on the 19th inst. two negro men, CHARLES and ISAAC. CHARLES is a thin looking fellow, and is very mannerly when spoke to, had on when he went away, a white country cloth over and under jacket, and a black cloth coat, much worn. ISAAC is black and stout, and has lost one of his fore teeth. He took with him clothing similar to Charles's, and also a blue coat, striped waistcoat, and nankeen breeches. Isaac is about 5 feet 10 inches high—I have reason to believe they have Butler's pass. Whoever takes up either of those fellows shall receive 15 dollars for each, and if brought home all reasonable expenses paid.

JOHN WARD, of Anguline.

March 9.

Horses for Sale.

TWO Studs, one a chestnut foal, fully sixteen hands high, 10 years old this spring—the other a dapple grey, 15 1/2 hands high, 4 years old this spring, they are both full bred and highly formed; their pedigrees will be particularly given to the purchaser. Also, a parcel of young horses and breeding mares of excellent stock.

THACKER WASHINGTON.

N. B. The subscriber wishes to employ an English teacher in his family—one well acquainted with the mathematics will meet with general terms.

T. WASHINGTON.

King George County.

March 7.

BLANK BONDS FOR SALE

AT THIS OFFICE.

Address

ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

ADDRESS

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

JOHN ADAMS,

On his inauguration as President of the United States, March 4, 1797.

When it was first perceived in early times, that no middle course for America remained, between unlimited submission to a foreign legislature, and a total independence of its claims: men of reflection, were less apprehensive of danger, from the formidable power of fleets and armies, they must determine to resist, than from those contests and dissensions, which would certainly arise, concerning the forms of government to be instituted over the whole and over the parts of this extensive country. Relying however, on the purity of their intentions, the justice of their cause, and the integrity and intelligence of the people under an overruling providence, which had so signally protected this country from the first—The representatives of this nation, then consisting of little more than half its present numbers, not only broke in pieces the chains which were forging, and the rod of iron that was lifted up, but frankly cut asunder the ties which had bound them, and launched into an ocean of uncertainty.

The zeal and ardour of the people, during the revolutionary war, supplying the place of government, commanded a degree of order, sufficient at least for the temporary preservation of society. The confederation, which was early felt to be necessary, was prepared from the models of the Batavian and Helvetic confederacies, the only examples which remain with any detail and precision, in history, and certainly the only ones, which the people at large had ever considered. But reflecting on the striking difference, in so many particulars, between this country and those, where a courier may go from the seat of government to the frontier in a single day, it was then certainly foreseen by some who assisted in Congress at the formation of it, that it could not be durable.

Negligence of its regulations, inattention to its recommendations, if not disobedience to its authority, not only in individuals but in States, soon appeared, with their melancholy consequences; universal languor, jealousies and rivalries of States; decline of navigation and commerce; discouragement of necessary manufactures; universal fall in the value of lands and their produce; contempt of public and private faith; loss of consideration and credit with foreign nations; and at length, in discontents, animosities, combinations, partial conventions, and insurrection, threatening some great national calamity.

In this dangerous Crisis, the people of America were not abandoned, by their usual good Sense, preference of Mind, Resolution or Integrity—Measures were pursued to concert a Plan, to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, ensure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common Defence, promote the general Welfare, and secure the blessings of Liberty. The public disquisitions, discussions and

deliberations made in the present happy constitution of Government.

Employed in the Service of my Country abroad, during the whole course of these transactions, I first saw the Constitution of the United States in a Foreign Country. Irritated by no literary altercation, animated by no public debate, heated by no party animosity, I read it with great satisfaction, as a result of good heads, prompted by good hearts; as an experiment, better adapted to the genius, character, situation and relations of this Nation and Country, than any which had ever been proposed or suggested. In its general principles and great outlines, it was conformable to such a system of Government, as I had ever most esteemed; and in some States, my own native State in particular, had contributed to establish. Claiming a right of suffrage, in common with my fellow-citizens, in the adoption or rejection of a Constitution which was to rule me, and my posterity, as well as them and theirs, I did not hesitate to express my approbation of it, on all occasions, in public and in private. It was not the, nor had been since, any objection to it, in my mind, that the Executive and Senate were not more permanent. Nor have I ever entertained a thought of promoting any alteration in it, but such as the People themselves, in the course of their experience should see and feel to be necessary or expedient, and by their Representatives in Congress and the State Legislatures, according to the Constitution itself, adopt and ordain.

Returning to the bosom of my country, after a painful separation from it for ten years, I had the honour to be elected to a station under the new Order of Things; and I have repeatedly laid myself under the most serious obligations to support the Constitution. The operation of it has equalled the most sanguine expectations of its friends; and from an habitual attention to it, satisfaction in its administration and delight in its effects, upon the Peace, Order, Prosperity and Happiness of the Nation, I have acquired an habitual attachment to it, and veneration for it.

WHAT OTHER FORM OF GOVERNMENT INDEED CAN SO WELL DESERVE OUR ESTEEM AND LOVE?

There may be little solidity in an ancient idea, that congregations of men into Cities and nations are the most pleasing objects in the sight of superior Intelligence; but this is very certain, that to a benevolent Human Mind, there can be no spectacle presented by any Nation, more pleasing, more noble, majestic, or august, than an Assembly, like that which has so often been seen in this and the other Chamber of Congress, of a government, in which the Executive Authority, as well as that of all the branches of the Legislature, are exercised by citizens selected, at regular periods, by their neighbours, to make and exercise laws for the general good. Can any thing essential, any thing more than mere ornament and decoration be added to this by Robes or Diamonds? Can authority be more amiable or respectable, when it descends from accidents, or institutions established in remote antiquity, than when it springs fresh from the hearts and judgments of an honest and enlightened People? For it is the People only that are represented: it is their Power and Majesty that is reflected and only for their good, in every legitimate Government, under whatever form it may appear. The existence of such a government as ours, for any length of time, is a full proof of a general dissemination of Knowledge and

Virtue, throughout the whole body of the people. And what object or consideration more pleasing than this can be presented to the human mind? If national pride is ever justifiable or excusable, it is when it springs, not from Power or Riches, Grandeur or Glory, but from conviction of national Innocence, Information and Benevolence.

"In the midst of these pleasing ideas, we should be unfaithful to ourselves, if we should ever lose sight of the danger to our liberties, if any thing partial or extraneous should infect the purity of our free, fair, virtuous, and independent elections. If an election is to be determined by a majority of a single vote, and that can be procured by a party, through artifice or corruption, the Government may be the choice of a party, for its own ends, not of the Nation, for the National Good. If that solitary suffrage can be obtained by Foreign Nations, by flattery or menaces, by fraud or violence, by terror, intrigue, or venality, the government may not be the choice of the American People, but of Foreign Nations. It may be Foreign Nations who govern Us, and not We, the People, who govern ourselves. And candid Men will acknowledge, that in such cases, Choice would have little to boast of, over Lot or Chance.

"Such is the amiable and interesting system of Government (and such are some of the abuses to which it may be exposed) which the People of America has exhibited to the admiration and anxiety of the wise and virtuous of all Nations, for eight years, under the administration of a Citizen, who, by a long course of great actions, regulated by Prudence, Justice, Temperance, and Fortitude, conducted a People, inspired with the same virtues, and animated with the same ardent Patriotism and love of Liberty, to Independence and Peace; to impressing Wealth and unexampled Prosperity; has merited the gratitude of his Fellow Citizens, commanded the highest praises of Foreign Nations, and secured immortal Glory with prosperity.

"In that retirement which is his voluntary choice, may he live long to enjoy the delicious recollection of his services, the gratitude of mankind, the happy fruits of them to himself and the world, which are daily increasing, and that splendid prospect of the future fortunes of his Country, which is opening from year to year. His name may be still a rampart, and the knowledge that he lives a bulwark against all open or secret enemies of his Country's Peace.

"This example has been recommended to the imitation of his successors, by both Houses of Congress, and by the voice of the Legislatures, and the people, throughout the nation.

"On this subject it might become me better to be silent, or to speak with diffidence: But as something may be expected, the occasion, I hope, will be admitted as an apology, if I venture to say, that

"If, a preference, upon principle, of a free Republican Government, formed upon long and serious reflection, after a diligent and impartial enquiry after truth; if, an attachment to the Constitution of the United States, and a conscientious determination to support it, until it shall be altered by the judgements and wisdom of the People, expressed in the mode prescribed in it;—if, a respectful attention to the Constitutions of the Individual States, and a constant caution and delicacy towards the State Governments; if, an equal and impartial regard to the Rights, Interests, Honour and Happiness of all the States in the Union, without preference or regard to a Northern or Southern, an Eastern or Western position, their various political opinions on unessential points, or their personal attachments; if a love of virtuous men of all Parties and Denominations; if a love of Science and Letters, and a wish to patronize every rational effort to encourage Schools, Colleges, Universities, Academies, and every Institution for propagating knowledge, Virtue and Religion among all

classes of the people; not only for their benign influence on the happiness of Life, in all its stages and classes, and of Society in all its forms; but as the only means of preserving our Constitution from its neutral Enemies, the Spirit of Sophistry, the Spirit of Party, the Spirit of Intrigue, the Profligacy of Corruption, and the Pettulence of Foreign Influence, which is the Angel of Destruction to Elective Governments; if a love of equal Laws, of Justice and Humanity, in the Interior Administration; if an inclination to improve Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures for Necessity, Convenience and Defence; if a Spirit of Equity and Humanity towards the aboriginal Nations of America, and a disposition to meliorate their condition, by inclining them to be more friendly to us, and our Citizens to be more friendly to them; if an inflexible determination to maintain Peace and Inviolable Faith, with all Nations, and that System of Neutrality and Impartiality, among the Belligerent Powers of Europe, which has been adopted by this Government, and so solemnly sanctioned by both Houses of Congress; and applauded by the Legislatures of the State and the Public Opinion, until it shall be otherwise ordained by congress; if a personal esteem for the French Nation, formed in a residence of seven years, chiefly among them, and a sincere desire to preserve the friendship which has been so much for the honour and interest of both nations; if, while the conscious honour and integrity of the People of America, and the internal sentiment of their own power and energies must be preserved, an earnest endeavour to investigate every just cause and remove every colourable pretence of complaint; if an intention to pursue, by amicable Negotiation, a reparation for the Injuries that have been committed on the Commerce of our Fellow-Citizens by whatever Nation; and if success cannot be obtained, to lay the facts before the Legislature, that they may consider, what further measures the Honour and Interest of the Government and its Constituents demand; if a resolution to do Justice, as far as may depend upon me, at all times and to all Nations, and maintain Peace, Friendship and Benevolence with all the World; if an unshaken Confidence in the Honour, Spirit, and Resources of the American People, on which I have so often hazarded my all, and never been deceived; if, elevated ideas of the high duties of this Country, and of my own duties towards it, founded on a knowledge of the moral Principles and intellectual Improvements of the People, deeply engraven on my mind in early life, and not obscured but exalted by Experience and Age;—And, with humble reverence I feel it to be my duty to add, if, a veneration for the Religion of a People, who profess and call themselves Christians, and a fixed resolution to consider a decent respect for Christianity, among the best recommendations for the public service; can enable me, in any degree to comply with your wishes, it shall be my strenuous endeavour that this sagacious injunction of the two Houses shall not be without effect.

"With this great example before me; with the sense and spirit, the faith and honour, the duty and interest of the same American people, pledged to support the Constitution of the United States, I entertain no doubt of its continuance in all its energy, and my mind is prepared, without hesitation, to lay myself under the most solemn obligations to support it, to the utmost of my power.

"And may that Being, who is supreme over all, the patron of order, the fountain of justice, and the protector, in all ages of the world, of virtuous Liberty, continue his blessing upon this nation and its government, and give it all possible success, and duration, consistent with the ends of his Providence."

After concluding his speech, the President descended from his seat to receive his oath of office from the Chief

Justice, who pronounced the following constitutional oath with great solemnity, which was repeated by the President in an equally audible and solemn manner.

"I do solemnly swear, that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Having taken his oath, the President again resumed his seat, and, after sitting a moment, rose, bowed to the audience, and retired. After him, followed the Vice-President (though not without a contest between the late President and him with respect to precedence, the former insisting upon the Vice-President taking it, and he with great reluctance receiving it). Afterwards followed the members of the Senate, Foreign Ministers, Heads of Departments, Representatives, &c.

This ceremony and spectacle must have afforded high satisfaction and delight to every genuine republican. To behold a fellow-citizen raised by the voice of the people to be the first magistrate of a free nation, and to see, at the same time, he who lately filled the Presidential Chair, attending the inauguration of his successor in office, as a private citizen, beautifully exemplified the simplicity and excellence of the republican system, in opposition to hereditary, monarchical governments, where all is conducted by a few powerful individuals, amidst all the pomp, splendour, and magnificence of Courts, independent of the great body of the people; and we think it may be justly asked in the appropriate words of our First Citizen, "What other form of Government, indeed, can so well deserve our esteem and love?"

DOMESTIC.

CHARLESTON, FEBRUARY 23.

Capt. Flagg, from Cadiz, brought no papers; the following intelligence we had from him, verbally.

About the 25th of December an engagement took place in the Straits of Gibraltar, between the English frigate Terpsichore, of 36 guns, and a French frigate, whose name Capt. Flagg does not recollect, of 44 guns, which after a desperate engagement of several hours, in which the latter all her masts and was otherways much shattered, struck to the Terpsichore, who sent a prize master and nine men on board of her; but the Terpsichore having also suffered considerably, could not immediately put more men on board. The Frenchmen, seeing that the British frigate could not man her prize, again took possession of the ship and got into Cadiz with her; she had 35 men, including her captain killed, and 65 wounded. The Terpsichore got into Gibraltar; her loss Capt. Flagg did not learn.

Capt. Flagg further informs, that about the first of January, accounts were received at Cadiz, of Lord Malmesbury's having been ordered by the French government to quit Paris. It was also reported, that Gen. Pinckney, our minister, had not been received by the directory, and had received orders to leave France also.

In Italy, Captain Flagg understood that the French army had been invariably successful, and he thinks accounts had been received of the surrender of Mantua. He understood that one of the demands made by the French government, was to give up Gibraltar. From the observations Capt. Flagg made in Cadiz, he thinks the war between Spain and Great-Britain is far from being popular. The siege of Gibraltar, by the Spanish army, had not commenced, and he thinks it will be some considerable time before it is attempted. The Spanish fleet had been dispersed in the Mediterranean, by a gale of wind, after which the greatest part of them got into Carthage, and several of them into other ports of Spain.

Capt. Flagg did not learn what became of the British fleet, after it left Corfica.

Accounts were received at Cadiz, some short time before Capt. Flagg sailed from the American agent at Magagore, which, informed that instructions had been given to the cruisers of the Emperor of Morocco to take all American vessels. The reason given for these orders was, that several vessels under American colours, had carried supplies to the brother of the Emperor, who is in rebellion against him.

Our readers may recollect, that Captain Flagg was taken, on his passage from this port for Gibraltar, and carried into Tarifa, by a French cruiser, in October last, under the decree of the French government which directs all American vessels, bound to British ports, to be carried in. After three months detention, and appealing from the sentence of the French court, who had condemned her, to the minister at Madrid, his vessel was restored to him, and the freight paid, the cargo is sold, but the captors have given ample security for payment of the amount, if it is decreed to be restored.

About Christmas last, an order was issued in Cadiz, prohibiting the importation of rice from the United States of America into Spain. It was said to be in consequence of a large quantity of that article having been raised in West-Florida.

FEBRUARY 24.

We yesterday mentioned, that Lord Malmesbury had quitted Paris. It has since been reported, that letters were received in Cadiz, from Paris of the 20th December, which laid, that affairs seemed to be more embroiled than ever. The views of peace had vanished, as Malmesbury had quitted Paris, and Mr. Pinckney, the American ambassador, had been refused an audience, a decree having passed the French government, that all intercourse with the United States should subside, until satisfaction is obtained for the repeated insults which have been shown by them to France, the chief of which is alleged to be the treaty with Great-Britain.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO The Alexandria Theatre.

ARE requested to meet at Mr. Gadsby's Tavern, THIS EVENING, at six o'clock, for the purpose of choosing trustees, appointing a committee, and treasurer, and transacting the necessary business preparatory to the commencement of the building.

March 11.

Charles Carter, and others, Plaintiffs, In the High Court of Chancery, v. Robert Carter, defendant. THE parties interested have notice that the commissioners appointed by the Court of Chancery, to carry into execution the decree made the day of will proceed on the second Monday in April next, at the house of William Eskridge, at the Town of Centerville, in the county of Loudoun, to make partition of the Lands mentioned in the decree, amongst the plaintiffs, and to state the account between the plaintiffs and the defendant, in conformity to the order of that court.

March 11.

A few tons of Hay, kiln dried Indian Meal in barrels, and three dozen Dried Hides for sale.—A neat

Two Story House, with a good kitchen to let, it is situated on the upper end of Duke Street, enquire of Wm. HARTSHORNE.

Also.—Just Received, By Wm. HARTSHORNE & SONS, A few hhds of Molasses, and a few tierces of LONDON PORTER.

March 11.

UNION BREWERY.

Strong & Table Beer now ready to be delivered to purchasers at the Union Brew-House.

Alexandria, March 11.

The following intelligence is copied from a Norfolk Paper. Our readers will find a corresponding account to this important News, under the Charleston head, in the preceding page.

NORFOLK, MARCH 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Greenock (Scotland) to his correspondent here, dated the 26th December, received by the Peggy, Capt. Boyd, arrived in Hampton Roads from Liverpool, which place she left the 2d of January.

"All prospects of peace are blown over for the present; our ambassador (Lord Malmesbury) having been ordered to leave Paris about three days ago, and was daily expected in London from thence.

"The French Directory, it is generally supposed, do not want peace, knowing well, that as soon as the armies return to France, its power will be of short duration.

"They have published an arrest suspending all intercourse with America."

The above is confirmed by Captain Bambery, arrived here from St. Bartholomews in 17 days. He says that a Philadelphia built ship, Capt. Bambery, had arrived there on the 14th of February from Bourdeaux, in 36 days, which brought an account of Lord Malmesbury's being ordered to leave France; and that Mr. Pinckney would not be received by the French Directory, as ambassador from this country; in consequence of which he had returned to Bourdeaux, where he was waiting to get a passage home.

Captain Boye positively asserts, that previous to his sailing, accounts were received at the custom-house of Liverpool, of 17 sail of French vessels, men of war and transports, having a number of troops on board, destined for a descent on Ireland, being through brels of weather, blown into Bantry Bay, most of them dismantled; some of the people went on shore, were made prisoners, and sent to Dublin from the situation of the place, the whole must inevitably be captured. They intended to have effected a landing at Londonderry in the North of Ireland.

The following resolution was laid on the table of the House of Representatives of the United States by Mr. Williams, and agreed to by the house.

Whereas it is stated to this house in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 15th February, "That the accounts of Edmund Randolph, Esquire, late Secretary of State, for foreign expenditures, still remain unsettled, and that neither the accounts of the foreign ministers, bankers and agents of the United States, nor the records of the department of state, contain any explanation in respect to a considerable sum of the said monies." Resolved; that the Secretary of the Treasury lay before this house at their next session, information of the amount, of monies so received by the said Edmund Randolph, for which there is no explanation as aforesaid, and what measures have been taken to obtain a settlement of his accounts.

The last day of the session of Congress, Mr. Harper called up his resolution laid on the table the day before, proposing that the President be requested to use such measures as appear proper towards gaining the release of the Marquis de la Fayette. This resolution was negatived, when Mr. Livingston proposed one of a similar nature, which, after considerable debate, experienced the same fate. The principal objection (and we are sorry it should be thought sufficient) was the late period at which these resolutions were offered.

One of the Boston papers estimates the loss at a late fire in that place at 100,000 dollars.

At a Benefit, given at the Boston Theatre for the prisoners released from Algiers, the sum of \$87 dollars was raised.—Excellent example.

INTERESTING QUERY.

"When a Hog is carried to market with a rope tied about its neck, which is held at the other end by a man;—whether is the hog carried to market by the rope or by the man?—We are told in a publication called 'The Curiosities of Literature,' that the above Question 'after having been discussed by thousands of the acutest Logicians, through the course of a whole century, remained unresolved.'"

We now renew the subject, in hopes that it will be taken up by the Debating Society, recently established in Philadelphia.

(Poa. Gaz.)

DJELLING.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

THE absurdity, to say nothing of the immorality, of duelling has been so often, and so ably exposed by many sensible writers, that it remains almost a matter of astonishment in the present enlightened age, to find the practice, though much on the decline, in use at all. It is one of those things which no consideration whatever can justify; and can it possibly be thought a reflection on him, who refuses to join in an act which is absolutely unjustifiable? Surely not. He who boldly dares to refuse a challenge, may have the satisfaction to think, that he will have the approbation of at least every man of reason, and reflection, and of such only, need he be anxious to obtain the good opinion of the vulgar?

Independently of the criminality of the practice, the ill consequences to society might not be so great, were it confined to the licentious, and abandoned only. If none but such ever gave or accepted a challenge, none but such would be destroyed, or disabled, which would not be considered in fact as a loss to society. If all the worthies members of a community were voluntarily to separate themselves in pairs, and become their own executioners, it might be considered as an advantage to the rest; but upon the present footing of duelling, it is in the power of any unprincipled man, who pretends to the character of a man of honour, but whose life may be of no consequence to himself, or any one else; to call to the field a man of real worth and respectability, who may be bound to the community, by every endearing tie of friendship, family, relatives and dependants.

The word honour, calls to mind the laughable prostitution of that word. You shall see men who will not scruple secretly to wound the reputation of another, to answer some private end—who will defraud or hold back a just debt from their neighbour—who, with the promise of marriage, will seduce the innocence of a credulous girl; & there, by not only consign the unfortunate victim to lasting disgrace, but ruin the peace of her whole family; you shall see such wretches pretending to the character of gentlemen and men of honour, merely because, with a kind of savage insensibility, and regardless of present or future consequences, they can meet death without reluctance. What can be more ridiculous? It is impossible that honour and vice can be compatible. The epithets of gentleman and man of honour cannot be predicated of the same thing; now that duelling is a vicious practice, is obvious, because it is contrary to every law, human, or divine; therefore cannot be honourable; and if to act uprightly, to do justice, or comply with any other moral precept, is not dishonourable, neither can it be to refuse a challenge.

It is observable that men frequently accept a challenge to avoid the imputation of cowardice; that is, they will deliberately do an act which is contrary to the dictates of their conscience, in order to prove they are not afraid of being shot at. But besides, that this imputation does not follow as a thing of course, why should it be thought a matter of any consequence? Is it any discredit to have a hump on the back, or crooked limbs, or any other natural defect? Sensibility to danger or the want of it, are altogether constitutional, and can neither take from, nor add to the credit of any one; but the want of that fortitude, that honest pride, which should rise superior to the sneers, and ridicule of the dissolute, unthinking part of mankind, may be considered as an unfortunate weakness, which every one who feels it, has good reason to be ashamed of.

To those who mean well, the approbation of the virtuous must ever be desirable, while the censure of those of an opposite character should ever be regarded as a matter of indifference.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR.

GENTLEMEN.

By inserting the following lines in your useful paper, you will oblige many of your subscribers, and myself in particular.

MUSIC.

CONSIDERED AS THE MOST ESSENTIAL PART OF THE EDUCATION OF YOUTH.

If we enquire into the state of manners and society in Europe, we shall find the most polished and respectable nations all admitting and praising instrumental Music, as a very valuable branch of education for every station in life.

The influence of music over the human heart never was limited by time or country, but universal to the world, in all its parts and, and all its periods. Can any pleasure of life be more harmless, or will any dispose so much to morality and virtue? Music inspires fortitude, compassion, and benevolence; it may inspire a gentle sorrow that softens, without wounding the heart.—"An Harpsichord" (says Rousseau) is a friend in reserve, a neighbour always at command, who answers all your questions, and never calumniates."

Ignorance of Music was deemed a defect of education in the States of Greece; on the contrary, a capacity in it did honor to the greatest man. Epaminondas was praised for playing well upon the flute, as Themistocles was censured for being found wanting in acquirements of this nature; Lycurgus gave great encouragement to Music. Plato, the most grave Philosopher of antiquity, considered music as an object of vast importance in society; Montaigne, one of the first names in modern philosophy, prefers it to all other amusements, as being that which least corrupts the soul. No nation, savage or civilized, can resist its influence—pervading all ranks, it reaches alike, the monarch on his throne, and the prisoner in his dungeon—it is applied to in prosperity as a crown of joy, as it is for a cordial in the sharpest adversity.

All powerful Harmony, that can alluage And calm the torments of the frenzied wretch, Till lul'd with thy enchanting, grateful numbers, He throws quite off the burden that opprest him.

ANACHARSIS.

The sorrows of the Marquis La Fayette have often been alleviated by the melodious, but mournful voice of the Incomparable Marchioness; having composed several stanzas, she set them to music (which she possesses to perfection) and by that means those illustrious unfortunates find relief to their sufferings even in spite of their tyrants.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 20.

DISTRESSING FIRE.

We stop the press to mention, that this morning at 6 o'clock, a Fire broke out in the Tar-house belonging to Messrs. Tyler and Catwell's Rope Manufactory, from some unknown defect in the tar-copper; which in less than two hours, consumed three large rope walks, at West-Boston, the usual buildings, four dwelling houses and a barn.—The rope walks were owned by Messrs. Rutel and Jeffry, John Winthrop, Esq. and Messrs. Tyler and Catwell. The first is considered the most extensive manufactory of the kind in America, and contained near an hundred and fifty tons of hemp, besides much partly finished cordage—a great part of the yarn intended for the frigate's rigging was saved by an astonishing exertion of intrepidity.—Mr. Winthrop saved but a very inconsiderable part of his property, which was great; and Messrs. Tyler and Catwell lost nearly all—cordage, &c. besides about 50 tons of hemp, belonging to Mr. Forrester of Salem; and a barn, in which a valuable horse was consumed.—The dwelling houses owned by Joseph Blake, jun. Esq. who saved a part of his furniture, Mr. William Tyler, rope maker, Mr. Nat. Norcross, carpenter, and Mr. Sam. Norcross painter, Mr. John Ankers, Baker, and Messrs. Rogers and Huttons. But a small proportion of the property was insured. It is impossible to calculate the loss. It is very great; but we must not close this hasty sketch, without bearing testimony to the usual exertions of our fellow citizens of Charlestown, Roxbury, Brooklyn, Dorchester, Milton, Cambridge, and Watertown.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

ARRIVED.

Sloop Polly, Brown, Baltimore.

CLEARED.

Sloop Harriot, Carr, Newport Providence, Arnold, Do.

Deep on the 9th inst Mrs. RABECA GREENWAY widow of capt Joseph Greenway of this town, after a short, but very painful illness. The friends and acquaintances of this lady, when they contemplate to her many excellent qualities may truly deplore a loss in her death—Never above Mediocrity and frequently experiencing adverse situations, she yet ever maintained a respectable rank in Society, and supported some of the most trying ills of life with a cheerfulness and propriety highly worth of imitation.

Notice.

THE Freeholders of Fairfax county, are hereby informed, that on the third Monday in this month, a poll will be opened at the Court-house in Alexandria, for electing a Representative in Congress, for the District, composed of Prince William, Loudoun, and Fairfax.

L. SUMMERS, D. S.

March 11.

Notice.

A LIABILITIES having claims against the Estate of JANE MORTON, of Fairfax county, deceased, are requested to bring them in properly authenticated—and those indebted to make immediate payment to

ARCH. MORTON, Adm.

March 11.

TO LET.

A WAREHOUSE on King Street, situated between those occupied by Mess. Kemp Hurst & Co. and Mr. Thomas Patten. Also, one on Union Street, with half the privilege of the wharf adjoining it.

JONATHAN SWIFT.

March 11.

Andrew & Wm. Ramsay
Have imported in the brig Dolly, via New York from Oporto, ten pipes, one third, and twenty quarter casks of

PORT WINE,
of a very superior quality which they now offer for sale at their warehouse, King Street.

They have also on hand,
Madeira Wine in pipes, bladders, and quarter casks. Lisbon do. in pipes. Teneriffe do. in bladders. Sherry do. in quarter casks. Port do. in bottles and a quantity of well assorted bar wine.
Dec. 6.

Twenty Dollars Reward

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday last, the 28th December, a negro man named SAM, about 21 years of age, near six feet high, a stout active fellow, with a brassy countenance, a caulker and ship carpenter by trade. Had on when he went away, a Bath coating round jacket and trousers, the fore finger on one of his hands is much burnt. It is expected that he has got a forged pass. The above reward will be paid on securing him in any jail, so that I get him again, and reasonable charges if brought home.
JOHN HUGHES.

January 3.

PHILIP WANTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs that he has removed his Merchandise to his Store lately occupied by Janney & Irish, in Prince Street, near Ricketts and Newton's new buildings, where he is opening an extensive assortment of **IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY and BRASS WARE,** lately received from Europe, and selected from several importations.

Also,
A few tons of Pot metal well assorted,
A quantity of 6's and smaller weights,
Soal Leather,
Excellent Indigo and Dye Stuffs,
Clover and Timothy seed.

Flour Store, and other Merchandise,
received for sale on commission.

N. B. A valuable lot, corner of Fairfax and Wilkes street, will either be sold whole or divided in smaller lots—the terms will be made easy. If not disposed of at private sale, prior to the 15th of 3d month next (March) shall then be sold at public sale.

P. WANTON.
Alex. 24th 1st mo.

Great Bargains.

At private sale upon advantageous terms, upon a short credit of 6, 12, and 18 months, the following property, viz.

A two story Brick House
and Lot, now occupied by Mr. Charles Lowndes—this lot is beautifully situated and the house well adapted for a private family.

Eight Lots in Beall's addition to George Town, they lay adjoining each other, and form an elegant square, in a delightful situation. A two story brick house, handsomely finished adjoining the house of Capt. Mackall upon Washington street.

A Tract of Land in Montgomery county, bounding upon Sligo, containing about 400 acres at the distance of about 5 miles from George Town and the Federal City, upon which it is supposed there is an excellent mill seat. One other tract of Land lying upon the road leading from George Town to Montgomery Court House, at the distance of about 9 miles from the town. The advantages arising from the neighbourhood of the two last mentioned tracts to George Town and the Federal City, cannot fail to attract the attention of those who wish to secure at moderate rates valuable property.

Titles indisputable will be given, and the prices and other particulars made known, upon application to

WARING & MILLARD.

February 27.

Very great Bargains.

THE public are informed that the Goods remaining on hand at the Store under the direction of the subscriber, opposite to M'Knight's tavern will henceforth be sold at prices reduced below the very moderate rates at which they have heretofore been sold. The proprietors being desirous of closing the sales speedily, will accommodate retailers with a credit.

Wm. HICKMAN.

January 7.

To be Rented,
For a term of years,

The House and Store on
Harper's wharf, lately occupied by Robert Henderson, the house is calculated for the accommodation of a family, and as a stand for the Wet Good and Grocery business, there is none superior in town. For terms apply to

JAMES CAVAN.

February 7.

To Let,

For a term of three or more years,

That valuable stand for
business, situate on King Street, adjoining Mr. David Davey. The lot is 43 feet front, and 80 feet deep, on which is erected a two story brick house, 20 feet in front and 30 feet deep, a cellar under the whole—two rooms on each floor with fire places, a kitchen, bake oven, stable, and other conveniences for a family. Also, a warehouse, 18 feet front by 38 feet deep, with a small garden behind the same. For further particulars apply to

PHILIP MARSTELLER.

January 24.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Lot of Ground,
Situate on the north side of King Street, adjoining Mr. Charles Page.—Terms, either cash or a liberal credit. Apply to

HUGH SMITH.

March 7.

Irish subscribers have imported in the last vessels from London, and Liverpool,

A CONSIDERABLE ASSORTMENT OF

FALL GOODS.

Which they will dispose of on liberal terms, by the piece or package; 10 principal men.

Wm. B. MAGRUDER & CO.

George Town, Nov. 3.

To be Rented.

A Two Story Brick House

on the north side of King Street, near door to Mr. James Kennedy's, and opposite Mr. David Davey's.—For terms apply to

JESSE TAYLOR.

January 26.

FOR SALE,

A HOUSE and Lot, on Fairfax Street,
in fee simple, lying north, and adjoining to Bryan Hampson's, now occupied by John Duffey.—The lot is 33 feet front, and 100 feet deep. The house is a large a story frame, with a back building of brick, with a cellar under the whole. There is also a frame stable on this lot.

One other Lot of Ground on Wolf Street, 80 feet, running back 106 feet 5 inches to a 10 feet alley on which is erected a back frame building, in which Thomas Irwin now resides. This lot is subject to a ground rent of four pounds per annum. For terms apply to

JOHN JANNEY.

A FEW PIPES OF

Teneriffe Wine,

AND

Boston Melt Beef,

To be sold by

Wm. HARTSHORNE & SONS.

Barr Iron by the ton or smaller quantity as usual.

Alex. 2d. mo. 24.

COGNAC Brandy, in pipes.

Holland's Geneva,

Liverpool fine,

Lisbon, and } Salt.

Alum,

Spanish Hides, &c.

FOR SALE BY

Fletcher & Otway.

December 31.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

BRYAN HAMPSON,

A quantity of

Sun Raisins in kegs and

boxes—forty Belled Almonds—green Grapes in jars—a quantity of first quality Malaga Wine in quarter casks—Sugar in bladders and barrels—fresh Lemons in boxes, with a general assortment in the Wet Good and Grocery Line.

February 11.

Flour Store.

THOMAS PETERKIN will Store
Flour for any length of time, at 6s per bushel per barrel, in the warehouse lately occupied by James M. M'Kee and Co. adjoining Melvin, Shreve and Lawrafton.

Where he has for sale,
Coarse and Fine Salt, West India & N. E. Rum, Loaf & Brown Sugar, Coffee, Pepper, Indigo, and Salt Sticks. London Porter in hampers, Gun's Ware in crates, Tanner's Oil, 3d. and 4d. Nails, 5c. Bushels of Sacks (will'd, 100 barrel Tax.
November 15.

To be Rented,

For one, or a term of years,

Two Three Story Brick

Houses, corner of King and Pitt Streets—the corner house will be rented either altogether, or the dwelling house, the store and one of the back rooms, and the front cellar will be reserved, if a tenant should not want them.—Possession given the 12th of April.

The other house is adjoining this last mentioned, and has a good well finished floor room in front of King Street, and a good well finished room, besides kitchen and cellars.—Possession may be had immediately—for further particulars apply to

HEPBURN & DUNDAS.

February 23.

Three Hundred Dollars

REWARD.

ON the morning of the 11th inst. about 3 o'clock, the Forge, lately erected at the Great Falls of Potomac, was discovered to be on fire, and in a few hours was almost wholly consumed. From the manner in which the fire appeared to have taken place in the roof when first discovered, having caught on both sides near the eaves at the same time, and also the door of the stable having been broken open during the confusion, and two horses either rode off or turned loose, there is much reason to apprehend it was designedly done.

I do therefore offer a reward of 300 dollars to be paid on conviction to any person who will discover the incendiary or incendiaries, and produce such testimony, as may cause him or them to be brought to justice.

JOHN POTTS.

March 7.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

DROWNED on the 21st of February, between the Eastern Branch and Greenleaf's Point, Mr. JOHN BARBER of Harper's wharf, Alexandria, had on a mixt coloured coat, gilt buttons, spotted satin waistcoat, lined with yellow flannel, olive colored velvet breeches, light coloured rib stockings, Bandanna silk handkerchief about his neck, a pocket book with a note for \$4 dollars, negotiable in the Bank drawn by M'Leod & Yeatman, Alexandria, due 1st inst. Do. of Wright of G. Town, for 50 dollars due 1st Feb: an order on Francis Peyton, Alex. for 15 dol. Likewise a small Vellum Memorandum Book with sundry memorandums, and a fashionable gilt metal Stop Watch, with double dial plate. Whoever will give information where the body of the said John Barber can be heard of, and the property restored, shall receive the above reward with thanks from his widow.

SARAH BARBER.

Harper's wharf, Alex. March 7.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Will be sold on the 31st day of May next, on the premises, near the Wolf Run Shoals, to the highest bidder for ready money,

166 acres of Land, be-

longing to the estate of John Lenton, dec. to satisfy the Commonwealth's execution against him for duties on Tobacco shipped from the Danvers warehouse from the year 1789 to 1796.

LEWIS SUMMERS, D.S.

Feb. 28.

FOR SALE.

A TRACT of land containing 116 2/3 acres, lying on Cameron Run, distant about 5 miles from Alexandria. The situation is on many accounts eligible.—It is remarkably healthy, a convenient distance from the great Newgate road, and commands a pleasing view of the greater part of the valley, through which the Cameron beautifully winds its course. This tract is well proportioned with respect to timber, upland and meadow ground, and has on it such improvements as might be easily adapted for immediate residence. For further particulars apply to

THEOPHILUS HARRIS.

January 3.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the public and all persons who wish to send flour or any kind of produce to this place, that their warehouses are in order to receive the same, and that they will pay the greatest attention to the receiving and delivery of all goods entrusted to their care, and hold themselves liable for any accident that may befall the articles which are in their warehouses, except that of fire. But they do not, nor ever did hold themselves accountable for the safe delivery of the goods in Alexandria or George town, but they will use every endeavor to send the produce by such persons as they suppose safe, and who will take good care of what may be put into their care, and will produce the bond men and waggoner's receipts, but will not hold themselves liable for any claims that may arise in case of accident while the articles sent are in the possession of the boatmen or waggoners.

And we wish to observe to the merchants of Alexandria and George Town, that such of them as receive flour or any kind of produce from this place, will be liable to us for the storage, or any other necessary charge which may arise on the goods sent, as we have already experienced the difficulty of settling the storage with the owners of the flour, as numbers of persons send produce, and we never have an opportunity of seeing them.

Wm. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

JOSEPH GILPIN.

Matildaville, Feb. 21.

1000 gall. Rye Whiskey,

AND

500 gall. American Gin,

In tierces and quarter casks, for sale by

MACLEOD & YEATMAN.

February 21.

GEORGE DRINKER and SAMU-

EL STANBURY having entered

into partnership under the firm of

Drinker and Stanbury,

In the store formerly occupied by George Drinker, have now opened a general assortment of ironmongery, Cutlery and Brass Wares, Crockery, &c.

White Lead Ground in Oil

Spanish Brown do. do.

Yellow Ochre do. do.

Red lead; Prussian blue; patent yellow vermilion; verdigrise; chalk; whitening and putty; 7-8, 8-10, 9-11 and 10-12 window glass; powder and flour; copal and common varnish; spirits of turpentine; hair oil trimmings; aqua fortis; quick silver; logwood and glue; white soap; mould and dipp'd candles; slates; brushes; cork &c. &c.

ALSO

A small assortment of DRY GOODS

wholesale, consisting of cloths, callimere, mullins, hosiery, modes, nankeen ribbons &c.

CLOVER SEED for sale.

July 12

Agreeable to the last will and testament of John Talbot dec. will be sold on the 25th day of May next, if fair, if not the next fair day.

A Tract of Land, lying

in Prince George's county, Maryland, about four miles from the Eastern branch, and 5 miles from Alexandria, being mostly unenclosed, and containing 134 acres, binding on the lands of the widow Neal and Capt. Debus.

A particular description of the situation and value of the property is thought unnecessary, those who wish to purchase will no doubt view the premises before the sale. The sale will be on the land, the purchaser to have twelve months credit, on making the payment of the money secure. At tendance will be given by

ANN TALBUT, Executor,

BENJ. TALBUT, Executor of

John Talbot, deceased.

February 18.

To be Rented,

On moderate ground rent for ever,

Several valuable Lots of

Ground in good situations for business, lying on King Street, and St. Asaph Street, between King and Prince Streets, enquire of

ABRAHAM FAW.

March 7.

WE have Stores conveniently fitted to receive Flour, and will store it on the customary terms.

MANDEVILLE & JAMIESON.

February 4.